FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION USED IN SELECTED POEMS OF ROBERT FROST

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Abstrak
The aim of this research is to find out the figurative language used in selected poems of Robert Frost. The researcher focus on nine masterpiece poems, those are 1. Fire and Ice, 2. The Road Not Taken, 3. Mending Wall, 4. Stopping By Wood On Snowy Evening, 5. Into My Own, 6. The Vantage Point, 7. Reluctance, 8. After Apple-Picking, 9. Good Hours,these poems are chosen because the poems are masterpieces and constructed by various figurative languages than other poems. There are three questions in this research 1)What are the types of figurative language found in the selected poems of Robert Frost? 2)How does Robert Frost uses most types of figurative language in his poems which are translated? 3)What is the dominant figurative language used in the selected poems of Robert Frost? To conducts the research, the researcher uses theory about analyzing figurative language in Robert Frost's selected poems then the figurative language has been translated into Indonesian language as target language (TL). The researcher found thirteen types of figurative languages used in selected poems of Robert Frost Poems, these are symbol, paradox, parallelism, climax, personification, tautology, metaphore, contradiction, repetition, rethoric, simile, inversion and hyperbole, and the researcher conludes that the dominant figurative language is Robert Fost's used in his poems are symbol and repetition. Both of types figurative languages are found in the nine of selected poems of Robert Frost, because it is used to emphazise and to give a powerful shadows of the poet when he expresses the masasseges that wants to give by writing the poem.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Translation, Poem

Introduction

Literature is a creative art coming from the strugle between consciousness and reality. In other words, literary is not only the result of human confrontation with the real problem of life, but it is also an experience in words of some thoughts, feeling or ideas about life world. The discourse means a replacement of real of life into words. As (Permatasari, 2016) describes, Literature is a literary work which there is a beautiful art that comes from human life. Literary work is the result of the expression of feelings and describes imagination of the author's".

Literature is divided into three; prose, drama, and poetry. "Prose is written or spoken language that is not in vers", drama " is the art of writing and presenting plays", Poetry has many definition; "Poetry is the art of a poet" (Hoover et al., 2014) and

(Hughes, 2014) that, "Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling". Poetry is also pieces of creative writing in verse form, especially the expression of deep feeling or noble thought in beatiful language, composed with desire to communicate an experience; piece of prose in elevated style (Davidson, 2011). Poetry is one of literary works that is more expresive (use figurative language) and conotative meaning (use unliteral meaning) rather than other literary works like prose and drama. Frost (in Arp. 2012:72) states that "Poetry provides the one permissible way of saying one thing and meaning another". According to Riffatere (in Pradopo, 2007:7), poetry is inderect expression, meaning that is describes something by using connotative meaning. Then inderect exprrssion caused by displacing meaning, distoring of meaning and creative of menaing. Beacuse poetry is full of meaning, understanding figurative language is important. Here writer agrees with Tjahjono. (Tjahjono, 2011) that states "figurative language is one of the important elements to write poetry". Because in writing a poem, the poet must choose appropriate word that be able to describe something clearly in the reader's mind. Therefore, to imagination strengthening in order to achieve the desire effect, the poet must choose specific words. The word have to mention the details of characteristics in order to make the reader clearly and concretely can see things that are not really visible.

Poem as one of the literary works is a reflective interpretation of people, which is reflected through language. Poem is the arrangement of words written or spoken: traditionally a rhythmical composition, sometimes rhymed, expressing experiences, ideas, emotions in more concentrated, imaginative, and powerful style that ordinary speech: some poems are in mater, some in verse (Webster's, 1975:886). (Tjahjono, 2011) that states "figurative language is one of the important elements to write poetry". Because in writing a poem, the poet must choose appropriate word that be able to describe something clearly in the reader's mind.

Figurative language is using words to imply another meaning. In other hand, figurative language is language style that used by the poet to describe and expresses his feeling. (Wulandari, 2015) states that "A poet is a literary artist and language is the material of his painting". It means that language is important for a poet to create a poem. Besides , Perrine in (Wibisono & Widodo, 2019) states that "figurative language is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way". In his perception, figurative language consists of twelve types, those are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. For example a metaphor in a poem *The Fish* written by Rupet Br*ooke*

> *And rhythm is all deliciousness*
> *And joy is in the throbbing tide*
> *Whose intricate finger beat and glide.*

In the poem above, in the first line the poet expresses his idea using metaphor. Metaphor is one of figurative language which compares the different thing with other things. The poet compares *rhythm* and *all deliciousness*. Rhythm is a part of a poem to create additional meaning (Lethbridge & Mildorf, xx:156). While, *All deliciousness* is everything that can be tasted. It is certainly different between *rhythm and all deliciousness*.

There are many poems written by Robert Frost that use figurative language, and the figurative language is one of the most basic and useful tool in analiyzing poetry. As (Beauchamp, 2008) stated that "poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility". Most in the poetry emphasizes

the expression of the feeling. The poets rarely use a literal language but they always use the figurative language, because the massage that will be found based on the reader's interpretation.

Generally, figurative language is the kind of languages that is departed from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing thing or object (Irmawati, 2014), when the poet uses the figurative language, they expressed their ideas and made the imaginative description of something.

Almost every poem uses figurative language to some extents, but most of poets use the language means estabishing analogies between people or thing, such as in Robert Frost's poem, *If tired of trees I seek again mankind*, in the sentence, the poet conveys that he compared the journey in the looking for identity at two different places, they are (1) society "*mankind*" and (2) nature "*trees*". It is analogy as the main presentation of the poet's idea.

Robert Frost is one of poet uses figurative language. He is one of the great American poets. He is American's best loved poet of the twenty century. He was born in San Fransisco on Maech 26, 1874, and died on January 29, 1963. Robert Frost is a four time Pulitzer Prize winning American poet, teacher and lecturer wrote many popular and quoted poems. His poems have deep meaning and figurative language to give poetic sense. The main aspect of Robert Frost's poems is personal and universal. He uses selection of the language, idiom, intonation, rhythm the actual habits of the region for his poem.

Translation is a definite medium when an English peom is attempted to be presented in other language besides the writer writes in. The translated poem makes the readers get easier in reading and understanding it (Baker, 2018). In other words, the massages and the meanings from a poem will be more comprehensivley understood by the readers. One of translation definition stated by (Armstrong, 2005) is rendering the meaning of the text in one language into another in the way that the author intended a text. He also suggested that translation should be made as close as possible to the original writer's style. Moreover, according to (Gouadec, 2007) translation is the activity of changing something or especially written to another language. There are some definitions about translation that is pointed by experts. (Rahman, 2018) said that "the translations is the activity tobe done in language, the process of changing text from language to the text another language". (Putranti, 2018) said that, " translating consist in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to massage of the source language, first meaning and secondly in style."

The proses of the translation from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) has to be done without omitting the sense from the original poem since it is very possible that the different culture between the writer's and the translator's will influence the quality of the translation product. The factors such as the translator's sufficient knowledge of translation principles, his or her understanding about the culture differences origin from those languages, and the writer's style of writing will assist the translator to be more aware and comprehensible in transferring the messages to the readers. Finally said in (Simatupang, 2003) "Ideally the translation should give the sense of the original in such a way the reader is unaware that he is reading a translation".

Based on explanation above, it seems that the translator is responsible to transfer what messages and sense from the original text, in this case is poem. Simply, the translator has to deliver and keep being communicative them from the original poem as the author attempts to.   To translate the poem it will be harder when it contains certain figurative

language since it should not be taken literally only or needs new ways of translation. Frost (http://www.frostfriends.org.figurativelanguage.html) stated one of definition of figurative language:

"figurative language is a tool which an author employs (or uses) to help the reader visualize (or see) what is happening in the story or poem. It used whenever someone describes something by comparing it with something else through the use unusual comparison in order to furnish new effects to fresh the insight into an idea or subject, to arise interst and to make things clear".

Generally, figurative language is the kind of languages that is departed from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing thing or object (Irmawati, 2014), when the poet uses the figurative language, they expressed their ideas and made the imaginative description of something. Figurative language is using words to imply another meaning. In other hand, figurative language is language style that used by the poet to describe and expresses his feeling. As Welleck said in (Aras, 2015) stated that "A poem is a literary artist and language is the material of his painting". It means that language is important for a poet to create a poem. Figurative language is frequently applied in writing a literary work including poem. This is challenge for the translator of such kind of poem. There are many reasons why the writer uses figurative language on their work. Probably, the narrator wants to make it more artistic and intersting to read. Even some narrators of the poem apply the figrative language so frequent on purpose to characterize his or her writing style. Some problems will be found when English cointaining – figurative language poem is attempted to translated. The previous research about translation analysis of figurative language mostly concern over adult poem, while to children poem are still rarely investigate. Whereas children poem contains figurative language spread on almost each page of it in order to excite their reading interest. As known by the writer that children prefer language use whice attracts their imagination to literal language.

In arranging a poem, a writer needs to serve his messages and meanings not only in understanding language, but also in language that is interesting and able to attract the readers. The figurative language is often used. It is applied both in adult and children poem. Previous research mostly conducted to analyze figurative language translation from adult poem, while to children poem is still rare. So it is interesting to analyze figurative language translation because it is different with to analyze the common text, and to analyze what procedure which applied in translating them.

This writing, the writer wants to know deeply the meaning and the translation of figurative language in Robert Frost's poems. In other hand the writer wants to increase knowledge about figurative language with the translation on Robert Frost's poems. To analyzing this study the writer is limited to analyze of figurative language in the selected poems of Robert Frost are there nine entitled poems such as *1. Fire and Ice, 2. The Road Not Taken, 3. Mending Wall, 4. Stopping By Wood On Snowy Evening, 5. Into My Own, 6. The Vantage Point, 7. Reluctance, 8. After Apple-Picking, 9. Good Hours,* writen by Robert Frost which published by Pocket Books, Inc. In this writing, kinds of figurative language that will be analyzed are personification, metaphor, simile, euphemism, hyperbole, allusion, allegory, parallelism, repetition, tautology, climax, anticlimax, asyndenton, polysyndenton, inverson, rhetoric, exclamation, paradox, antithesis, sarcasm and also the writer presents the translation of the figurative language used in selected poems of Rbert Frost. In conducting this study, the writer employs descrtive methode to achieve the goal. By using this method, the writer attempts to find, identify, and analyze

the data collected. The qualitative research is also employed by the writer toward this study in order answer the focus and subfocus of the research.

Research Method

As stated in the first chapter that writer employed descritive qualitative method in analyzing the collected data so that it can be defined, classified, and described. In this case, the collected data is placed as the direct source.

Frankle and Walen (1993:380) mentioned that "Qualitative research is research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials." The writer used qualitative approach. According to Dornyei (2007:35) stated that qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical method. Meanwhile, Ary (2002:48) said that a qualitative study is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. Therefore, Cresswell (2013: 3) stated that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.

Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Morrison (2011:233) said that the procedure qualitative research is explaining research steps consisting of: 1) Locating a field of study, 2) Formulating research questions, 3) Addressing ethical issues, 4) Deciding the sampling, 5) Finding a role and managing entry into the context, 6) Finding informants, 7) Developing and maintaining relations in the field, 8) Data collection inside the field, 9) Data collection outside the field, 10) Data analysis, 11) Leaving the field, and 12) Writing the report.

Whereas, Cresswell (2012: 2-8) explained that there are six steps, which as follows: 1) Identifying a research problem, 2) Reviewing the literature, 3) Specifying a purpose for research, 4) Collecting data, 5) Analyzing and interpreting data, and 6) Reporting and evaluating research. In accorddance with this definition, the information that is obtained from its sources is synthesized into a coherent descripton of discovered.

Based on those explanations above, in analyzing the collected data the writer did research by the following steps: 1) Identifying a research problem and phenomenon, 2) Identifying the direct source, 3) Formulating research questions, 4) Reviewing the literature, 5) Specifying a research purpose, 6) Collecting data, 7) Analyzing and interpreting data, 8) Drawing conclusions, 9) Writing thesis.

Population in this study is the figurative languaage found from nine selected poems of Robert Frost those are nine entitled poems such as *1. Fire and Ice, 2. The Road Not Taken, 3. Mending Wall, 4. Stopping By Wood On Snowy Evening, 5. Into My Own, 6. The Vantage Point, 7. Reluctance, 8. After Apple-Picking, 9.* Good *Hours,* writen by Robert Frost which published by Pocket Books, Inc. New York.

Sample applied in the study are collected and numbered from whole population, and then they are analyzed based on each type of figurative language found. It is expected that the number of sample will be more than 100 as recommended by Fraenkle and Wallen (1997:83) as follows: "A recommended minimum number of subjects is 100 for descriptive study, 50 for a correlation study, and 30 in each group for experimental and causal-comparative study."

Based on the background of research, which is already elaborated in chapter I, the focus of the research found figurative language in selected nine poems of Robert Frost, those are nine entitled poems such as *1. Fire and Ice, 2. The Road Not Taken, 3. Mending Wall, 4. Stopping By Wood On Snowy Evening, 5. Into My Own, 6. The Vantage Point, 7.*

*Reluctance, 8. After Apple-Picking, 9. Good Hours,*writen by Robert Frost which published by Pocket Books, Inc. New York.

Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, the tecqnique of analysis data collection of figurative language translation is applied on all samples. The steps of techniques data collection:
1. Read all of the poems of Robert Frost in Pocket Book of Rbert Frost Poems
2. Collecting poems of Robert Frost is found from Pocket Book of Rbert Frost Poems
3. Collecting figurative language is found from the poems of Robert Frost
4. Classifying of type figurative language is found from the poems of Robert Frost
5. Tranlate the figurative language is found from the poems of Robert Frost

Techniques of Data Analysis

There are various steps of analyzing the document (source of language and target languageas source as data documnet.The Document analysis was employed in the present study as a ancilary data collection method, and it enabled the writer to acquire basic information concerning the processes of the TL applies prosedure of translation in translating the text namely modulation prosedure. its stated objectives, content and metodology, thus facilitating the identifiction of some issues that is found direct from primary source data. The documents analyzed the figurative language description and translation poems of robert Frost. According to Hyland (2006:78) stated that collecting and analyzing authentic texts was now regarded as a key source of information about target situations. Long (2005:42) also stated that using documents in need analysis can provide more direct glimpse of what happens in a target domain. The writer translate of TL applies prosedure of translation in trasnlation attemps to change the massage from SL by applying own point of view in order to more adapt into the context of the poem. All of the poems of Rober Frost as research instruments and analyzed them.

To get an intelligable, coherent, and valid account in objevtives of analysis, according to Drever (2003:60) the process of analyzing data had three stages, they are preparation, aalysis and summary. In preparation stage is transforming the recording of data to textual data. In analysis stage is to read the all of poems and then classify it in a unit of meaning. And in summary stage is making synthesis form previous stages and drawing conclusion in order to answer the research questions

Research Findings and Discussion
   1. The Data Information

This chapter presents the research findings that further to be discussed in relation to the research statements. As stated before, this research is attempted to find out the types of figurative language found in the nine of Robert Frost entitled such as *1. Fire and Ice, 2. The Road Not Taken, 3. Mending Wall, 4. Stopping By Wood On Snowy Evening, 5. Into My Own, 6. The Vantage Point, 7. Reluctance, 8. After Apple-Picking, 9. Good Hours,* writen by Robert Frost which published by Pocket Books, Inc. The writer also analyzed the translation procedure to get meaning of figurative language used in selected poems of Robert Frost.
   2. The Data Description

In these findings the writer finds the types and meaning also the tranlation of figurative language used in the nine poems of Robert Frost dealing with the figurative language using Tjhjono's theory.

The Classification of Figurative Language in The Selected Poems Of Robert Frost

No	Source Language	Target Language	Poems	Type of Figurative Language
1	Some say the world will end in fire,(line 1)	Ada yang mengatakan dunia akan berakhir dengan api (line 1)	Fire and Ice	Symbol
2	Some say in ice, (line 2)	Ada yang bilang di es (line 2	Fire and Ice	Symbol
3	Some say the world will end infire,(line 1)	Ada yang mengatakan dunia akan berakhir dengan api (line 1)	Fire and Ice	Paradox
4	Some say in ice,(line 2)	Ada yang bilang di es (line 2)	Fire and Ice	Paradox
5	Some say the world will end in fire,(line 1)	Ada yang mengatakan dunia akan berakhir dengan api(line 1)	Fire and Ice	Parallelism
6	Some say in ice, (line 2)	Ada yang bilang di es (line 2)	Fire and Ice	Parallelism
7	To say that for destruction ice (line 7)	Mengatakan itu untuk menghancurkan es (line7)	Fire and Ice	Climax
	And sorry I could not travel both (line 2)	Dan maaf saya tidak bisa melakukan perjalanan keduannya(line 2)	The Road Not Taken	Parallelism
	And be one traveler, long a stood (line 3)	Dan jadilah musafir, lama berdiri (line 3)	The Road Not Taken	Parallelism
0	And looked down one as far as I could (line 4)	Dan melihat ke bawah sejauh yang saya bisa (line 4)	The Road Not Taken	Parallelism
1	Two roads diverged in a yellow wood (line 1)	Dua jalan menyimpang di kayu kuning (line1)	The Road Not Taken	Symbol
2	Because it was grassy and wanted wear; (line 8)	Karena itu berumput dan ingin dipakai; (line 8)	The Road Not Taken	Personification
3	To each the boulders that have fallen to each (line 16)	Ke masing-masing batu yang jatuh ke masing-masing (line 16)	Mending Wall	Tautology
4	He is all pine and I am apple orchard (line 24)	Diasemua pinus dan aku kebun apel (line 24)	Mending Wall	Metaphore
5	And set the wall between us once again (line 14)	Dan mengatur dinding diantara kita sekali lagi	Mending Wall	Symbol

6	He is all pine and I am apple orchard (line 24)	Dia semuapinus dan aku kebun apel (line 24)	Mending Wall	Symbol
7	He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbors' (line 27)	Dia hanya mengatakan, 'pagar yang baik membuat tetangga yang baik' (line 27)	Mending Wall	Personification
8	Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder (line 28)	Musim semi adalah kenakalan dalam diriku, dan aku bertanya-tanya (line 28)	Mending Wall	Personification
9	Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder (line 28)	Musim semi adalah kenakalan dalam diriku, dan aku bertanya-tanya (line 28)	Mending Wall	Contradiction
0	He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbors' (line 27) He says again 'Good fences make good neighbors' (line 46)	Dia hanya mengatakan, 'pagaryang baik membuat tetangga yang baik' (line 27) Dia hanya mengatakan, 'pagaryang baik membuat tetangga yang baik' (line 46)	Mending Wall	Repetition
1	'Why do they make good neighbord?'Isn't it (line 30)	'Mengapa mereka membuat tetanga yang baik?' Bukan itu (line 30)	Mending Wall	Rhetoric
2	In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed (line 41)	Di masing-masing tangan, seperti sebuah batu tua yang menyimpan senjata (line 41)	Mending Wall	Simile
3	Whose woods these are I think I know (line 1)	Yang hutanya ini saya kira saya tahu (line 1)	Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening	Inversion
4	To watch his woods fill up with snow (line 4)	Untuk melihat hutannya dipenuhi salju (line 4)	Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening	Hyperbole
5	The darkest evening of the year (line 8)	Malam paling gelap sepanjang tahun (line 8)	Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening	Hyperbole
6	My little horse must think it queer (line 5)	Kuda kecilku pasti menganggapnya aneh (line 5)	Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening	Personification
7	He gives his harness bells a shake (line 9) To ask if there is some mistake (line 10)	Dia memberi sebuah goncangan lonceng harness (line 9) Untuk menanyakan apakah ada kesalahan (10)	Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening	Personification

8	And miles to go before I sleep, (line 15)	Dan pergi bermil-mil sebelum saya tidur (line 15)	Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening	Symbol
9	And miles to go before I sleep, (line 15)	Dan pergi bermil-mil sebelum saya tidur(line 15)	Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening	Repetition
	And miles to go before I sleep. (line 16)	Dan pergi bermil-mil sebelum saya tidur (line 16)		
0	One of my wishes is that those dark trees (line 1)	Salah satu keinginan saya adalah pohon-pohon gelap itu (line 1)	Into My Own	Symbol
1	I smell the earth,	Aku mencium bau tanah, aku mencium bau tanaman yang memar, (line13)	The Vantage Point	Tautology
	I smell the bruised plant, (line 13)			
2	And over the walls I have wended; (line 2)	Dan di atas dinding saya telah pergi; (line 2)	Reluctance	Repettion
	And looked at the world, and descended; (line 4)	Dan melihat dunia, dan turun; (line 4)		
3	The last lone aster is gone; (line 15)	Aster yang terakhir yang hilang sudah hilang (line)	Reluctance	Repetition
	The flowers of the witch-hazel wither; (line 16)	Bunga-bunga dari witch-hazel melayu (line 16)		
	The heart is still aching to seek, (line 17)	Jantung masih sakit untuk mencari (line 17)		
4	I cannot rub the strangeness from my sight (line 9)	Saya tidak bisa menggosok keanehan itu dari pandangan saya (line 9)	After Apple-Picking	Repetition
	I gotfrom looking through a pane of glass (line 10)	Saya punya dari melihat melalui panel kace (line 10)		
	I skimmed this morning the drinking trough (line 11)	Aku menepuk-nepuk pagi hari ini tentang palung minum (line 11)		
5	I hadsuch company outward boud. (line 8)	Saya mempunyai perusahaan seperti terikat (line 8)	Good Hours	Repitation
	I went till there were no cottages found. (line 9)	Saya pergi sampai tidak ada pondok yang ditemukan (line 9)		

6	I have climbed the hills of view (line 3)	Saya sudah mendaki perbukitan pemandangan (line 8)	Reluctance	Repitation
	I have come by the highway home, (line 5)	Saya datang kerumah jalan raya,		
7	I turned and represented, but coming back (line 10)	Saya berbalik dan terwakili, tetapi kembali (line 10)	Good Hours	Repitation
	I saw no window but that was black. (line 11)	Saya tidak melihat jendela tetapi itu hitam. (line 11)		
8	The heart is still aching to seek, (line 17)	Jantung masih sakit untuk mencari (line 17)	Reluctance	Personification
9	The heart is still aching to seek, (line 17)	Jantung masih sakit untuk mencari (line 17)	Reluctance	Symbol
0	I cannot rub the strangeness from my sight (line 9)	Saya tidak bisa menggosok keanehan itu dari pandangan saya (line 9)	After Apple-Picking	Parallelism
	I gotfrom looking through a pane of glass (line 10)	Saya punya dari melihat melalui panel kace (line 10)		
	I skimmed this morning the drinking trough (line 11)	Aku menepuk-nepuk pagi hari ini tentang palung minum (line 11)		

The Data Interpretation

As stated in the beginning chapter of this writing that one of goal is find out type of figurative language which is translated into Indonesian as target language. So, Based on the presentation above, the writer finds the type of figurative language used in selected poem of Robert Frost as the table bellow:

Table of Type of Figurative Language Used in Selected Poems of Robert Frost

No	Figurative Language	ata 1	ata 2	D ata 3	ata 4	ata 5	ata 6	ata 7	ata 8	ata 9
1	Symbol	2	1	2	1	1		1		
2	Paradox	2								
3	Parallelism	2	3						1	
4	Climax	1								
5	Personification		1	2	2			1		

No	Type							
6	Tautology	1			1			
7	Metaphor	1						
8	Contradiction		1					
9	Repetition	1		1		3	1	2
10	Rhetoric	1						
11	Simile	1						
12	Inversion			1				
13	Hyperbole			2				

Based on the table above, the writer finds the dominant types of figurative language used in selected poems of Robert Frost is symbol (8 items) and repetition (8 items). Robert Frost tends to uses symbol and repetition in his poems because the symbol and repetition have a powerful effect to create shadows that easily captured by the sense. Therefore, it can the reader easy to understand the meaning of the poem.

Conclusion

After analyzing Robert Frost's selected poems in chapter IV, the writer will make conclusion in this chapter. The conclusion is based on the focus and subfocus of the writing, that is what type, how does Robert Frost uses of figurative language in his poems which are translated, and what the dominant of figurative language used in selected poems of Robert Frost.

The first, the writer find out the types of figurative language in Robert Frost's poem uses some thoeries of expert. After taking the data and classifying the data and based on categories of figurative language, the write concludes that Robert Frost's selected poems use, symbol, paradox, parallelism, climax, personification, tautology, metaphor, contradiction, repetition, rethoric, simile, inversion, and hyperbole.

The second, the writer concludes that Robert Frost's uses the dominant figurative language symbol and repetition in his selected poems. Symbol is found in Robert Frost's selected poems with 8 items, in Fire and Ice (2 items), The Road Not Taken (1tem), Mending Wall (2 items), Stopping by Wood on Snowy Evening (1 item), Into My Own (1 item), and Reluctance (1 item). Repetition is found in Roebert Frost's selected poems with total 8 items, Mending Wall (1item),Stopping by Wood on Snowy Evening (1 item), Reluctance (3 items), After Apple-Picking (1 item), and Good Hours (2 items).

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tautology, metaphor, contradiction, repetition, rethoric, simile, inversion, and hyperbole.

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Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer gives some suggestions to the reader and the next researcher who wants to conduct the deeper analysis.

The first suggestion is given to the readers. The writer suggest that they should give attention more in interpreting the poem because there are many kinds of figurative language in the poem. However, the writer found several figurative language in the selected poems of Robert Frost.

The second is given to the next researchers. The writer suggests that they cannot only find the figurative language used in selected poems of Robert Frost uses one theory but also they can use figurative language by some theories as comparassion.

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